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HOBART TOWN.—August 25.
wheat, 14s. 6d.; barley, 9s. 6d.

peas, 10c to 12c; peas, 12c.; beans, 14c.; taro, \$1
\$32 to \$38; hay, loose, ditto, \$18, ditto, pressed ditto, \$22;
r, ditto, \$28 to \$10; potatoes, per ton (scarce), \$22 to \$30;
na, new, ditto, \$60 to \$65; apples, per bushel, 30c. 3a.
er, per lb., 3c. 6d.; Port Arthur coals, per ton, 43; Seholton
ditto, \$2 2a.; Douglas River ditto, \$3 12a. 6d.; wood (she-
ditto \$3; ditto, gum, ditto, \$2 5c. Butchers' Meat—Beef,
e, per lb., 9d. to 11d.; mutton, 9d. to 10d.; veal, none; pork,

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.
Friday Evening.
The gold dust received-to-day from our
Western and Southern gold fields, and de-

received by the Government escorts at the Colonial Treasury amounted to 2431 ounces, 8 dwts. grains. From the Western districts, the receipt was 1448 ounces 10 dwts. 11 grains; namely, from Sofala, 357 ounces 7 dwts. 17 grains. Total, 3879 ounces, 18 dwts. 28 grains.

ins; Tambaroora, 295 ounces 5 dwts. 18
ins; Avisford (the Meroo) 569 ounces 2
dts.; Mudgee, 226 ounces 15 dwts. From
South, the amount received from Braid-
wood, was 982 ounces 18 dwts. The letters
and advices from the various localities continue

be highly satisfactory; and the miners are looking to the opening of the summer season with sanguine hopes. The price of gold remains at our last quotations.

In our wool market, we have no transactions important to notice. The attendance of

importance to notice. The attendance of
buyers at the weekly sale of Messrs. Mort and
yesterday was not large. Superior elips
may be quoted at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5½d. Fair
good, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2½d. Low to middling,
1d. to 13d. Handwashed, 9d. to 1s. 3d.

Some extensive sales of stock and stations

re been effected through the firm of Messrs. Hart and Co. during the present week. Mr. Moffatt's station in the Darling Downs district, known as Coorangah, with 18,000 sheep, was sold at the rate of 15s. per head for the sheep, and 3000 mixed sheep in the Lachlan district.

hout station, 8s. per head was given; for 00 cattle from two years and upwards, 65s.; 00 head of cattle, a mixed herd, running in New England district, were sold at 50s. per head. Taking into consideration the dearth of

The results of some large sales of imported merchandise will be found in another column.

Some reports as to the failure of certain
lney houses have been current during the
t few days. Several of them are founded,
believe, on mere rumour. The absconding,
wever, of Mr. J. C. Miller, who has been

ing on business here for some time as a
pping and commission agent, is a fact. He
charged with forgeries to the extent, we are
ormed, of upwards of £40,000. Mr. In-
ctor Singleton, accompanied by another active
cer of the detective police, was despatched

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Andrew Wilson was held, by his own request, at the office of Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker,

Wednesday. The assets were put down at 8,000, and the liabilities at £25,000. The mer, however, consisted principally of certain shares in the Sir John Harvey, Fettercairn, and William Denny, steamers, and also of several thousand pounds worth of general merchandise.

which are lying for sale in the over-stocked markets of Melbourne and Geelong. The liabilities are principally in promissory notes, few of which are overdue, and the residue will be due within the current and proximo months.

three mercantile gentlemen were appointed a committee, who, with the assistance of an accountant, will bring up a report in a few days. Mr. Wilson manifested every disposition to give the assistance in his power to the committee, and stated his wish to be guided by the advice

the creditors in the proceedings. The following circular from the house of Messrs. Pitcairn, Syme, and Co. has been kindly handed to us for publication.

Batavia, 26th July, 1854.

Per Favourite, to Sydney.

As this is the last of our market report, our last bearing date is 17th June. Since then the Courier has sailed for Adelaide, the Uncle Tom for Sydney, and the Isarbrook for Melbourne. Favourite sails for Sydney to-morrow, and the only vessel loading is the Punch, for Adelaide. Particulars of cargoes these vessels will be found at foot.

Our produce we have not a very encouraging report to offer. Wheat is at present extremely scarce, and is consequently dear. The deliveries this season are most unusually late, and it is as

yet difficult to load a suitable cargo; every day however, makes the difficulty less, and the article will be coming in freely about the end of next month. A good yellow muscadine is obtainable by contract at 11f. per pl, or 16s 11½d per cwt. f. o. b.; but as the advices just received from Europe (8th June) are so unfavourable for produce of all sorts, we expect to see prices decline materially as the season advances.

which maintains its price at 21.25 per pi. for Java, or \$ 04 100d per lb. f. o. b., at which rate there have been several transactions; this article must also decline in price. It keeps high, and none of superior quality is procurable yet under f. 160 to f. 155 per koyan of 37 peculs, or at the latter rate. 9c 94 per cwt. f. o. b.

per has advanced to £ 34 per pi., or \$ 35-10 0d per lb., at which rate it is readily to be taken for Europe.

—Best, f. 160 per pi., or \$ 54d per lb. f. o. b.—In small

supply.
 No. 1-Best, f. 120 ditto, or 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per ditto.—In small supply.
 No. 2-Best, f. 19 ditto, or 6¢ per ditto.—In small supply.
 Ask is quoted at f. 53 per leuger; asks for this spirit are very scarce
 source
 —Holland is worth f. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per kelder in bond.
 —are very scarce here, but large supplies are awaiting shipment at Manila. We quote No. 2 at f. 49 in bond, or 23 lre. 63, or mille.

change has declined a little, and 30 days' sight bills are not over 11½; navy bills at 3 days' sight have been sold at 11½.

referring to note of shipments,
We remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
PITCAIRN, SYME, AND CO.
U.S.—Just arrived the Royal Exchange, from Sydney; offers
charter.
CARGOES OF SHIPS TO AUSTRALIA.
Danish Courier, Isenbrook, Uncle Tom.

to Adelaide.	to Melbourne.	to Sydney.
sing. planks, 100 chests (ten	2501 pls. rice	3054 pls. sugar
incl. rice, 53 rattan chairs	299 do. coffee	229 ditto coffee
ditto sugar, 2 rocking chairs		794 ditto rice
ditto molasses, 33 pcl. Indian corn		40 ditto rattan
ditto coffee, 14 pcl. nutmegs		50 n. Java gins
n. Java cigars		473 lbs. indigo
handles 23 rolls coir rope, 2525	piculs sugar and 160 piculs coffee	
sorted in ours of 25th March.		

VESSELS PASSED THE STRAITS OF SUND.		
	FROM.	TO.
American, Famella	Melbourne	Singapore.
Dutch, Anna Margaretha	Sdney, 26th April.	Batavia.
English, Christian	Singapore	Melbourne.
Danish, Courier	Batavia, 28th June.	Adelaide.
Danish, Colibri	Singapore, June 23.	Adelaide.

English, Dwyer	Aceitosa, June 17	Singapore.
English, Champion	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto, Benjamin Reape	Port Philip, May 29	Singapore.
Ditto, Uncle Tom	Batavia, July 8	Sydney.
Ditto, Crest of the Wave	Melbourne, June 19	Singapore.
Ditto, Burgham	Singapore, June 19	Port Philip.
Mary of Scots	Melbourne, July 12	Singapore.
For., Teheidade of Lisbon	Sydney, June 7	Ditto.

ARRIVALS.

BATAVIA.			
Line 18.	Dutch	Arliequin	From Sydney
19.	Iditto	Doctrina et Amicetia	" Ditto
20.	Ditto	Welhelmina Catharina	" " " "
21.	Ditto	Cornelia	" " " "
22.	English	Lady Clare	" Australia
23.	Ditto	Culdee	" Melbourne
24.	Dutch	Christina	" Ditto
25.	English	Punch	" Port Adelaide

9. Ditto	Benjamin Heape	"	Melbourne	17
10. Russian	Onni	"	Ditto	
11. Swedish	Strogman	"	Ditto	
12. English	Blk. Riv. Paecht	"	Sydney	18
SOUKARAYA.				
13. Johann	Cornells, Dutch	for	Melbourne	19
14. Adam	Hausenkerk, ditto	for	Sydney	
15. Elizabeth	and Antoinette, ditto	for	Melbourne	

11. La Girocde, French, for Melbourne.
DEPARTURES.
22. English steamer Norna, to Australia.
23. Danish, Courier, to Adelaide.
24. English, Uncle Tom, to Sydney.
11. Hamburg, Loebrook, to Melbourne.
LOADING.
English, Favorite, for Sydney: sails to-morrow.

...to, funds, for admission.

www.nla.news-page15

at the late Residence and Stores of Mrs. Brodie and Craig's Wharf, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, A quantity of household furniture, also blacuit, beef, crockery ware, carlines, American clocks, bottled vinegar, rope, line weighing-machine, braces, candlesticks, old tom, sherry, &c. nices this execution be prevaimly satisfied

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[illegible]

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5381.—VOL. XXXV.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1854.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

SECOND EDITION.

LATEST NEWS

FROM THE

SEAT OF WAR.

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS
FROM SILISTRIA WITH A
LOSS OF

25,000 MEN.

This morning the Madras arrived at half-past 4, bringing the English mail in 60 days. Captain Parfitt has, on this occasion, exceeded all his previous efforts, and it is the first time the mail has ever been delivered in so short a space of time. The P. and O. Company are evidently determined to do their best in the mail service to these colonies.

The Russians, after several repulses, and the loss of 25,000 men, had abandoned the siege of Silistria, and were in full retreat from Moldavia into Wallachia. Just as the retrograde movement was commenced, and the Turkish garrison were returning thanks for victory, the gallant commander of the besieged place was killed by a shell.

In the Baltic, every outlet of the Russians had been closed. Sveaborg, Brahested, and Barosund had been bombarded, and there had been many gallant and successful "cutting out" enterprises. There had, however, been some loss in a boat attack at Gumla Carle. The extent of (Russian) Crown property destroyed in this quarter, by the operations under Admiral Plumridge, was estimated at upwards of £400,000. The property of individuals had, in all instances, so far as was possible, been spared. The combined squadron were within a few miles of Cronstadt, and their presence was exciting, it was said, very strong and unpleasant expectations in the Imperial Capital. Even the Czar, despite his vapouring, was evidently beginning to feel uncomfortable. The attack upon Cronstadt itself was very shortly to be made. Sir Charles Napier sent an application by the Dauntless, screw frigate, for permission to make such an attack. This application was considered by a Cabinet Council on the 1st of July, and on the 3rd the resolution of the Council to permit the attack was approved by Her Majesty. Brigadier-General Sir Harry Jones, with a company of Sappers and Miners, started at once from Chatham in the Dauntless, with the necessary despatches for the Commander in Chief.

A French division of 15,000 men was embarked in British war steamers for service in the Baltic and a fourth British division was being despatched in large steamers for Turkey. Detachments of French troops for the same quarter were continually leaving Marseilles.

A treaty had been concluded between the Emperor of Austria and the Porte, by which the former pledged itself to exhaust all means of negotiation, and even to proceed to force if necessary, for the re-establishment upon a secure basis, of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. By this treaty, Austria has undertaken the defence of the principalities, and in fulfilment of it she had already pushed forward a strong force into Wallachia.

The answer of the Czar to the Courts of Vienna and Berlin had been received almost simultaneously with the conclusion of the Austrian treaty already alluded to. This answer had not been officially made public, but its substance was understood to be this:—That the Czar would consent to evacuate the principalities for the purpose of resuming the negotiations for peace on condition of the withdrawal of the Western Powers, Russia holding Moldavia, in the mean time, as a guarantee.

There was nothing new from the Black Sea, but it was supposed that there would speedily be an attack upon Sebastopol. Part of the fleet had sailed from Varna, and the rest were, it was understood, about to follow. The general belief was that Sebastopol was their destination.

General Osten-Sacken had been appointed Governor of Circassia, and one of his commanders had gained one victory; but the mountain tribes were rising in all quarters.

Spain was again suffering the evils of civil war in consequence of a military insurrection under General Dulce and O'Donnell, rendered formidable by the general hatred felt by the people towards the Queen's Ministers.

It was rumoured that Sir William Denison was to be Governor-General of the Australias, and Sir H. F. Young Governor in Chief of New Zealand. Sir George Grey, who recently held the latter post, was it was reported to have the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope. The administration of Sir George in New Zealand, had been canvassed in

the House of Commons, and he had been charged with impolitic management in connection with the land administration, and with having impeded the working of the New Constitution. It is rumoured, that the Australian Constitution Bills are to be shelved until next session.

Questions had also been put, as to the delay in appointing a Bishop of Sydney, and the explanation afforded was that this had arisen from a desire on the part of the Queen's Government to appoint a person of considerable eminence, who had declined. It was intimated that in this and similar appointments, a preference would be given to resident clergymen.

Parliament was to be prorogued about the 12th of August.

Abbas Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt, died on the 13th of July, and was succeeded by his brother, Seyid Pacha, the Admiral of the Egyptian fleet. It was generally believed that Abbas Pacha, who was unpopular, had died from poison. The accession of the present Viceroy had been celebrated by very great rejoicings.

Trade, without being peculiarly brisk, was rather good for that season of the year; and an abundant harvest was anticipated; in fact, there was a greater extent of country under cultivation, and the crops looked more promising, than had been the case for several years past. In the Money Market, there was a tendency to dullness, but no actual depression.

The following is the latest account of the London Wool and Tallow sales.

THE WOOL MARKET.—July 10: Australian and V. D. L. combing and clothing, 9d to 2s 11d, lambs 1s to 2s 0½d, locks and pieces 6d to 1s 5d, grease 6d to 1s 2½d, skin and slip 5d to 1s 5d. South Australian and Swan River: combing and clothing 1s 7½d, lambs 1s to 1s 8½d, locks and pieces 7d to 1s, grease 8d to 11½d, skin and slip 7½d to 1s 2d. Cape: Average flocks, 6d to 1s 8½d, combing and clothing 6d to 1s 5½d, lambs 11½d to 1s 5d, locks and pieces, 8d to 1s 2d, grease 5½ to 11d.

TALLOW MARKET.—July 10: The tallow market leaves off firmer to-day.

Australian securities, like all others, are flat. Money is scarce, and several speculative firms have suspended. There is, however, a hope that money will get easier. Consols close heavy at 92½. I enclose the latest values of Australian securities.

From the Times, July 10.

It was not till Thursday, the 6th of July, that the Russian Minister at Vienna communicated to the Austrian Cabinet a despatch containing the answer of the Court of St. Petersburg to the demands of the German States, and some further delay appears to have intervened in consequence of the temporary absence of the Emperor of Austria at that moment from his capital. On the following day, however, the Russian answer is said to have been communicated to the British and French Ministers at Vienna, and, although the exact phraseology and tenor of this important document are still unknown to us, its general purport and character have to a certain extent transpired. According to the information we have received from our correspondents, and on which we think that reliance may be placed, the Emperor Nicholas professes his readiness to treat upon the basis of the protocol signed on the 9th of April at Vienna by the representatives of the Four Powers; he seems ready to admit that the navigation of the Danube shall be free, and that the rights and privileges of the Christian subjects of the Porte shall be placed under the safeguard of the Five Powers; and it is added, that he will agree to evacuate the Principalities on certain conditions and securities, which are not fully known to us, but which do not appear to be of a nature to obtain the approval of the Western Powers or the assent of the Cabinet of Vienna.

If this be a correct account of the Russian communication, and of the effect it has produced at Vienna upon the representatives of the other Great Powers, this answer is obviously evasive and intentionally vague. The Emperor of Russia appears desirous to claim the merit of making a large abatement of his former pretensions with reference to the protectorate of the Christians and the navigation of the Danube, but he attaches conditions to the more pressing and immediate measure—the evacuation of the Principalities—to which neither the Conference of Vienna nor the Western Powers are at all likely to submit. Nay, even if there were some prospect of agreement on these points, it is impossible to reconcile the restoration of the former stipulations of the Protocol of the 9th of April which binds the Allied Governments "to endeavour in common to discover the guarantees most likely to attach the existence of the Ottoman empire to the general equilibrium of Europe." And when we say that those treaties are abrogated, we mean that it is impossible for the Western Powers to contemplate any return to a state of things which would necessarily restore the dominion of Russia over the Eastern coast of the Black Sea, which she has been forced to evacuate, place the administration of Moldavia and Wallachia under her joint protectorate, and, in short, leave her in a most favorable position to renew this entire scheme of aggression at the first convenient opportunity. Such propositions are as superficial as they are insincere, for it is impossible to suppose that an astute Cabinet like that of St. Petersburg can delude itself with the expectation that such an overture would exercise any influence at all upon the military operations of the Allied Powers, or that any negotiation can be commenced with a prospect of success which does not go clearly and resolutely to the root of the whole matter. The Emperor Nicholas is perfectly aware that

such communications can have no effect upon the Powers with which he is at war, and, indeed, they are addressed not to us or to France, but to the German States; but he hopes by such means to stop the march of the Austrian armies already assembled on the frontier, to furnish an excuse to Prussia, of which she might be base enough to avail herself, for withdrawing from the Convention of the 20th of April, and to promote the disunion of the rest of Germany. The proper and effective reply of Europe to these finespun artifices is redoubled activity in the field. If France, England, and Austria are united, and if in defence of those principles and interests which command the support of Europe, it is of no matter what may be contrived at Stuttgart or at Berlin; for, although Prussia figures as a member of the Conference of the great Powers, she can exercise no control over their deliberations, and still less oppose the execution of their will. Austria has already concluded a separate treaty with the Porte, providing expressly for the occupation of the Principalities by the Imperial forces, for the purpose of restoring the legal authorities in those provinces and of maintaining them until the end of the war. But every act of Russia is a denial of the existence of any legal authority in the Principalities beyond the will of her own Generals; for she has not only plundered the peasantry, and appropriated the public treasure, but incorporated the militia in her armies against their own Sovereign, and carried off the archives. Her retreat has only been a movement from positions which she found it impossible to maintain to a line of operations more menacing to Austria, and nearer to her own resources; and, though her diplomacy has been actively employed in endeavouring to shake the present combination of Europe, her object in these intrigues is to carry on the war against Turkey and ourselves with greater advantage, rather than to make peace. It is, in fact, inconsistent with the first principles both of policy and of war to enter upon negotiations for peace when neither the pretensions nor the relative strength of either party in the contest can be said to be changed. If a congress were opened to-morrow, all the same questions which have been so long impending over Europe, and have at last broken out into actual hostilities, would remain to be adjusted, and they could only be adjusted by engagements and promises similar to those which Russia has so recently broken. The events of the campaign have already decided the fate of that invasion of the Trans-Danubian provinces of Turkey which Russia threatened in the winter and attempted in the spring; but they have decided no more, and even in this negative achievement the forces of the Western Powers have borne but an indirect and unimportant part.

In order to answer and confute the erroneous and injurious supposition that the Western Powers are in any way prepared to suspend their operations, or to open negotiations on such proposals as these, it is only necessary to refer to Lord Clarendon's last peremptory declaration in the House of Lords, that it was not for the West to negotiate with France and England had sent out the enormous armaments now in the field, nor would an insignificant advantage or a hollow peace induce them to retire from the contest. On all these grounds, we not only deprecate negotiations at this stage of the war as the deceptive and dilatory means by which the enemy hopes to slacken our activity, and to cool our alliances, but we affirm that it is impossible for any negotiations to be now brought to a successful result. The answer of the Emperor Nicholas to the Court of Vienna is, in reality a practical refusal, just so far dressed up and disguised in conciliatory language as to ensnare those partisans of Russia who make it their business to be caught by her. In the present state of these affairs, however, nothing is to be gained by these subtleties and refinements, and the first proof to be required from Russia of the sincerity of her intentions is, that she should declare them without reserve. The course of the Western Powers remains, therefore, wholly unchanged, and we trust that the policy of Austria will remain equally firm. It is true that, on the urgent representations of Prussia, the Court of Vienna was induced to suspend the order given to its Generals to enter Wallachia until the Russian Note had arrived; but the next few days, or perhaps this very day, must prove decisive on this as well as on some other points. According to precedent, and in pursuance of the express terms of the Protocol of the 9th of April, Count Buol will probably again summon the Conference to meet, and will inform the representatives of the other Powers of the Russian proposals, on which they have a right "to deliberate in common." But, in reality, the decision of Austria herself at this crisis is the most momentous part of the question, and we have no reason to believe that these proposals are of a nature to be more acceptable to the Austrian Government than those which preceded them. It is by firmness and union that we have extorted from Russia even the appearance of concessions; the same firmness and the same union can alone convert that appearance into reality. With Austria and Germany on our side we may hope to bring the war to a satisfactory termination in less time than has been commonly supposed, especially if the accounts we receive of the growing sufferings and disaffection within the Russian empire can be relied on. But without the co-operation of Austria the occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia might devolve upon the allied armies—a circumstance which must protract the war, and would be productive of infinite embarrassment to all parties. The occupation of the Principalities by Austria is, we are satisfied, the safest and most convenient course, for, while it restores those provinces to their legal administration, and preserves them from invasion, it leaves the Anglo-French armies at liberty to prosecute an enterprise more worthy of their arms, and to obtain by the destruction of Sebastopol, the first grand condition for the restoration of peace. That peace is to be sought for by the success of our arms, not by any negotiations that can now be attempted in Europe.

BY H. CRENNER'S TELEGRAPHIC EXPRESS.

TRIESTE, July 18th, 1854.

On the 27th June.—Four days ago five English steamers appeared not far from the mouths of the Danube, put out their boats and began to survey the shore, before they could be prevented by the Russians. It is believed that these surveys refer to a landing here in the Crimea, where they would have to combat separately, whilst in Bessarabia they would uphold the operations of the main army.

URTSCHENY.—The Russians will evacuate Bucharest on the 3rd. The corps of General Liprandi is retiring in forced marches towards Fokachan, and that which was concentrated near Bucharest to Ibraila. The Dobrukscha is evacuated, and only the strongholds are still occupied by the Russians.

VIENNA, 5th July.—According to accounts from Bucharest received to-day the retreat of the Russians from Wallachia continues. The complete evacuation, which is proceeding slowly, because the Russians are dragging with themselves immense stores, will not be effected till the 20th July. Prince Gortschakoff will transfer his head quarters from Urtsheniy, where they are now, to Remak. From Widdin we have news of the 2nd July, stating that the vanguard of the Turkish Balkan army had arrived in the neighbourhood of Kustendje at the wall of Trajan, and was not molested in its march by the Russians. The Russian flotilla was at Reni. Accounts from Petersburg of the 2nd, confirm that the English fleet had arrived at a distance of six miles from Cronstadt. On the 2nd, the Emperor was with his family at Peterhof, from where they observed the movements of the ships by telescope. The latest news from Tiflis reach to-day up to the 18th June. Schamyl gathers his troops on the slopes of the Caucasus, and prepares to attack Tiflis, which is very strongly fortified by the Russians. The Russians keep the defensive. The army of Schamyl numbers 30,000 men.

CZERNOWITZ, 5th July.—Prince Paskiewitch has left Tassy on the 2nd, and is gone to his estate in Portofino, as it is said, for the benefit of his health. The diplomatic chancery and the head-quarters are following them.

STETTIN, 6th July.—Accounts from Nystadt confirm the news of the repeated bombardment of Bomarsund. The fortress was destroyed and troops were landed in the moment of the departure of the courier. It is said that it is the plan of Sir Charles Napier to winter through with the fleet in the harbour of Bomarsund.

VIENNA, 8th July.—The Austrian steamer Arpad, which went on the Danube to Ruckstschack to reconnoitre the state of matters, and the position of Giorgevo, was fired at near Hamunda by the Russians.

HERMANNSTADT, 6th July.—Since two days the first Russian regiments are retiring beyond the Pruth towards Tekuch.

VIENNA, 7th July.—All the French and English troops are concentrating themselves, passing from Constantinople to Varna and from Adrianople to Burgas. The strength of the Anglo-French army in and near Varna amounts now to 54,000 men, and 16,000 men are marching from Adrianople to Burgas, on the Black Sea.

As we know by authentic reports, this army will not be reinforced till the end of August by 15,000 men. A telegraphic despatch announces that the Turkish army of 35,000 men, under the command of Selim Pacha, has been beaten by the Russians under Prince Andronikoff on the frontiers of Guria.

BERLIN, 8th July.—The *Kreuzzeitung* announces: In consequence of the answer of the Emperor of Russia, a Prussian note will be sent to-morrow to Vienna. An eminent person will be charged with an extraordinary mission on this account.

BUCHAREST, 4th July.—The Russians attacked Giorgevo, but the Turks sent immediate reinforcements to this place. General Osten-Sacken has arrived the 3rd at Masa, from where Prince Gortschakoff will return here to-morrow.

VIENNA, 8th July.—Prince Gortschakoff, who brought an autograph letter of the Czar for the Emperor of Austria, will be received only to-day by His Majesty. The division of General Liprandi is moving towards Kimpina. The remainder of the corps is said to march towards the defiles of the Karpathes. The evacuation of Ibraila appears to be decided, but not yet that of Galatz. Kustendje has been occupied by the Turks. The Egyptian regiments which were in garrison at Varna are marching to Basaradjuik, and at Varna will remain only a garrison of Anglo-French troops. The Duke of Cambridge has left Varna for Schumla. Omar Pacha has arrived at Ruckstschack. There are reports that the squadron of Sir E. Lyons has taken Anapa.

LETTER FROM THE BALTIC.

Off Cronstadt, June 30.
My letter of the 25th of June apprised you of the main portion of the allied fleets being at anchor off the Island of Seskar, and within 30 miles distance of Cronstadt. On the afternoon of that date, firing heard in the eastward, the Arrogant, 16, Captain Yelverton, was despatched in that direction, with instructions to anchor within signal distance. The next morning, at an early hour, the fleets weighed anchor, shaping a course for Tolbookin Light-house, situated on an island west of Cronstadt. The Arrogant, in the mean time, rejoined, and with the Imperieuse, 50, Captain Watson, was sent in advance, and soon made out thirty of the enemy's ships at anchor in the harbor. After proceeding within a few miles of Cronstadt, the fleet wore, and came to a safe anchorage, eight miles west of Tolbookin Light.

The Arrogant, 46, and Desperate, 8, were placed under the orders of Captain Watson, in the Imperieuse; the Magicienne, 16, and Penelope, 8, under the orders of Captain Sullivan, in the Lightning, 6, and steamed in shore to take soundings, keeping, however, out of range of the enemy's guns. The Hecla, 6, Captain W. H. Hall, came up with the fleet in the evening, bringing intelligence of the successful bombardment of the fortifications of Bomarsund, the principal of the Aland Isles, by the Odin, 16, Captain Scott, Valorous, 16, Captain Buckle, and Hecla. After three hours' cannonading the fort was silenced, a great number of the enemy's boats in the rear of the fort were burnt or otherwise destroyed. The three steamers took up a position at a distance of 2000 yards from the batteries, and fired with such admirable precision that scarcely a shot or shell fell short of the mark. Not a man belonging to either of the steamers was killed, and only five wounded. The amount of injury done to the fortifications of Bomarsund is not ascertained, as no landing was effected. Neither is the loss sustained by the enemy known, but that it has been severe there can be no question, from the fact of the greater portion of the steamers' shell bursting among them. During the engagement the Hecla expended the whole of her ammunition.

The paddle-wheel steamers employed in taking soundings off the island of Cronstadt are stated to have discovered three "infernal machines" moored under water. A Russian man-of-war steamer made an attempt to come outside Tolbookin Lighthouse on the 27th inst., but perceiving that two of the English squadron

at anchor in the vicinity were cutting under weigh to intercept her, she put her helm up, and took shelter under the outermost battery.

An opinion being entertained that an attack on Cronstadt was practicable on the northern side of the island, Rear-Admiral Chads and Vice-Admiral Parssell Deschenes, accompanied by Lord C. Paget, of the Princess Royal, the Honorable H. Keppell, of the St. Jean d'Acre, and others, embarked on the 29th in the Driver paddle-wheel steamer, and proceeded as far up the channel as was necessary, in order to judge by personal observation the nearest distance off the town which could be approached with safety by any portion of the ships of the fleet. I believe I am not mistaken in informing you that the greater part of the ships in the fleet may, without difficulty, steam up the channel on the northern side of the island, and take up a position from which they might, at long range, throw their shell, &c., into the town, and destroy it without sustaining any serious injury themselves.

MILITARY INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.
(From the Home News.)

The eruption that has been long looked for in Spain has at last burst forth. A military insurrection, headed by General Dulce, has given a definite and somewhat formidable shape to the universal sentiment of hatred entertained towards the Queen's Ministers. Having made a formal demand for the dismissal of Her Majesty's advisers, the troops concerned in this bold movement retired, and took up a position close to the capital. It is a curious evidence of the rectitude of the public mind under circumstances of unparalleled provocation, that while an uncompromising hostility marked the demand for the dismissal of the Cabinet, the utmost respect, taking the shape of positive allegiance, was manifested for the person of the Queen. The monarchical institution was safe in the midst of the fury levelled at those who corrupted its administration. But her Majesty cannot be expected to submit to a requisition that comes backed by illegal force; and accordingly the Queen reviewed such troops as remained faithful, and directed General Lara to take the field against the insurgents. At first he hesitated to obey this order, from an apprehension that the troops would revolt. We learn by subsequent intelligence, however, that a battle had actually taken place, and that government claim a victory; but it is evident from the official report that the result was dubious. It is likely the movement, in a military point of view, may ultimately fail, although that is not yet certain. As a moral demonstration there can be little doubt of its success. The Queen cannot much longer persist in maintaining a system which exposes her at any moment to a recurrence of similar alarms.

Lord Derby made another attack on the Ministerial policy in the committee for rendering the Legislative Council of Canada an elected instead of a nominated body. His speech on this occasion was one of his most brilliant efforts—animated, discursive, full of invective, and displaying in full force all those peculiarities as a debater by which he is pre-eminently distinguished. The ultimate point he urged for consideration was the imperative necessity of giving Canada a House of Lords, to balance the representative Chamber. In support of this principle he quoted the authority of Lord Durham—an unfortunate witness for his case, Lord Durham having distinctly recorded his conviction of the impossibility of constructing a House of Lords in a country where there are no lords. This little difficulty, to be sure, might be got rid of by creating a batch of peers; but the consequences of this method of providing a House of Lords are so obviously objectionable, that Lord Derby's proposition was defeated by 63 votes to 39.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK AT GUMLA CARLEBY.

It appears that the Odin and the Vulture arrived before the place on the 1st of June. The water was so shallow that the ships anchored five miles distant, and sent in a force of 200 men in six boats to destroy the stores. These anchored, and sent in a flag of truce to demand the surrender of the place. This was refused, and the municipal authorities declared that the place would be defended. The flag of truce was hauled down, and the Odin's cutter was sent ahead to reconnoitre. When she got well in front of the stores, she perceived some signs of an enemy, and was putting back to the other boats, when the Russians unmasked a battery concealed among the stores, and sent a fierce fire of musketry and artillery among the boats. Eleven out of 18 men in the Odin's boat were killed at once. Getting out of musketry range, the boats opened a heavy fire upon the invisible foe. When the smoke cleared off, it was discovered that the Vulture's paddle-box boat was missing; she was near the shore; the boats attempted to cover her retreat, when a shell burst over her, and she drifted helplessly away. After removing the wounded, the boats were about to return, when Captain Scott arrived and ordered them off. The loss was 54 officers and men, killed, wounded, and missing; the paddle-box boat and its 24-pound howitzer. Next day the Russians strengthened the defences.

Sir Charles Napier writes, on the 10th June:—"I have expressed to Captain Glasie my disapproval of sending boats to attack a place so far distant from his ship without any apparent object, which has led to the melancholy catastrophe on this occasion."

Telegraphic intelligence from the Baltic up to the 30th June, states that on the 21st of June, the Hecla, Odin, and Valorous, made an attack upon the famous Bomarsund, a strong place in the Aland Isles.

"The bombardment began at five in the evening, and by seven the masked battery was dismounted and abandoned, and at ten o'clock p.m. the Russian magazines were in a blaze. The English lost three men. The Russians fought obstinately; their artillery were well supported by rifles. One bomb burst on the deck of the Hecla; Midshipman Lucas threw another overboard before it burst."

The three steamers returned to Barosund on the 26th. Tornea was occupied on the 8th ult., by a detachment from the flying squadron under Admiral Plumridge. The Admiral superintended the landing in person. At first the people showed a sullen demeanour, which, however, was explained by proclamation in the Swedish language. Entrenchments were thrown up on the land side; and a garrison of sailors and marines were left in possession of the place. The meeting of the French and English fleets on the 14th of June was followed by an inter-

change of visits on the part of the admirals and captains. The allies sailed together into Barosund on the 15th, each carrying the colours of the other. They were there on the 20th of June.

"Ships present—Duke of Wellington, Cressy, Majestic, Caesar, Nile, James Watt, Princess Royal, St. Jean d'Acre, Royal George, Hogue, Blenheim, Edinburgh, Ajax, Neptune, St. George, Prince Regent, Monarch, Boscawen, Cumberland, Imperieuse, Euryalus, Desperate, Penelope, Magicienne, Basilisk, Driver, Lightning, Alban, Pigny, Buldog."

"French ships.—Le Juge, Le Jemappes, L'Hercule, L'Austerlitz, Le Breslau, Le Daqueslin, L'Indefatigable, Le Duperre, La Scmilante, Le Trident, L'Andromaque, La Vengeance, La Poursuivante, La Virginie, Le Darian, La Zenobie, Le Souffleur, Le Phlegethon, Le Mian, Le Lucifer."

The Dantick despatch says, that on the 21st ultimo, Admiral Napier "sailed for Cronstadt with twelve steamships of the line, nine steam frigates, five French ships of the line, and several French steam corvettes."

The combined fleets are reported to have been on the 29th of June in order of battle off Cronstadt, but up to that date had not undertaken anything against that garrison, although hourly expected to do so. It is said that the cholera was raging there. The latest intelligence states that Admiral Napier had anchored 20 miles off Cronstadt.

A telegraphic despatch from Copenhagen, dated July 6, states that the second bombardment of Bomarsund was confirmed, the fortress destroyed, and that the troops were occupying the place. Underwater mines are said to have been sunk at Hango Point.

The Austro-Turkish treaty, signed on the 14th June, between the Austrian Intercuncio and Reschid Pacha, had been published. Prefacing that "the Emperor of Austria, recognising the existence of the Ottoman empire in its actual limits is necessary to the maintenance of the equilibrium between the states of Europe," and that, "the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities is one of the conditions of the integrity of that empire; being moreover, ready to concur by the means at his disposal, in the measures proper to insure the object of the concert established between the cabinets and the high courts represented at Vienna; it proceeds to name the plenipotentiaries on both sides. In the article of treaty the Emperor of Austria engages himself to exhaust all the means of negotiations to obtain the evacuation of the Principalities by the Russian army, and, in case of need, to employ the number of troops necessary for that end; and also not to enter into any plan of accommodation towards Russia, that shall not have for 'starting point' the right of the Sultan and the integrity of the Turkish empire. The Emperor of Austria also undertakes that as soon as peace shall be restored between the Sultan and the Emperor of Russia, the Austrian troops will be withdrawn with the shortest possible delay from the Principalities."

GREECE.—As the Russian party have no other resource, they have recently attempted to sow mistrust among the Hellenic army, as to the object of the Anglo-French occupation. This has led to the issue of a circular from General Kalergi, in which he tells the military authorities that the allies are there solely to save Greece from the "fatal consequences of a policy condemned by all Europe." The principal object of the ministry, he says, is to win the sympathies and esteem of all the great European Powers. The insurrection is now regarded as suppressed. Karatasos and Hadji Petros have surrendered in Thessaly, and only the brigand Packas remains to be accounted for. The Greeks are again admitted into Turkish ports.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

(From the Straits Times.)
The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pottinger arrived at Singapore on the afternoon of August 15th. By this opportunity we learn that the City of Canton, although in the hands of the imperial troops, was governed and threatened by the mob; it was besieged by the rebels, and would probably fall into their hands. Most persons of wealth had quitted the place. Shanghai remained in the hands of the rebels, but the imperialists were making a desperate effort to recover possession of the city. Shipping arrivals from Sydney—July, 29th, Cyclone and Blair; August 2nd, George Metcalfe and Jessie. From Melbourne, August 1st, Grecian Queen and Bombay.

Military insurrection in Spain, headed by some of the most popular generals—O'Donnell, Dulce, Concha, Ros de Olanco, Messina, &c.—fighting between the insurgents and the troops that remain faithful. The whole country is in a state of siege.

Latest telegraphic accounts state that the insurgents were retreating towards Portugal. The primary object of the insurgents was said to be to seize hold of the Queen and her mother—in proclamation they demand a change of Ministry, the exile of M. Arana and Queen Christina, as well as confiscation of her property and that of Count San Luis.

Madame Sontag died at Orleans of cholera. Abbas Pacha (Viceroy of Egypt) died on the 13th July, supposed to have been poisoned. Said Pasha, the Admiral of the Egyptian fleet succeeds him.

(From the Straits Times.)

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Ganges, Captain Grainger, arrived here this day, at half-past nine, a.m., having left Gallé the 8th, and Pinang the 14th instant.

By this opportunity we have received news from England to the 10th July. The following form the leading items of intelligence:—

London, 10th July, 1854.

The raising of the siege of Silistria is confirmed. The Russians are in full retreat from Wallachia, retiring into Moldavia, where large masses of troops are being concentrated.

Omar Pacha has advanced towards Silistria, the allied armies being thrown forward from Varna and Shumla in support of him.

The Czar has replied to the Austrian summons of evacuation that he leaves Wallachia out of regard to Austria, but that he will retain Moldavia as a national guarantee.

Austria has, by consent of the Sultan, occupied Wallachia with a powerful army—a step viewed with great distrust in this country.

A fourth British division is being despatched in a large steamer to Turkey, and French troops continually leave Marseilles for the same destination.

A French force of 15,000 men is being embarked in British war-steamers for service in the Baltic.

Admiral Plumridge has destroyed immense quantities of naval stores on the coast of Finland. Sir C. Napier, with all the steamers of

Unreserved Sale of a Milch Cow and Calf.
S. WOOLLER has been instructed to
sell by auction, at his Sale Yard, **THIS**
instant, at 11 o'clock,
a cow and calf, the property of a gentleman. The cow
in good condition, and with a little attention she would
quantity of milk. As the highest bidder will be the pur-
chase, the opportunity should not be lost.
Terms, c-o-d.

ORDER OF SALES, THIS DAY, by Mr.
W. H. WISHWORTH.

At 10 o'clock.
Wharf, Butter, Spars, Sails, Empty Casks, Cedar,
At 11 o'clock.
of J. R. Harrison, Esq., Charlotte-place, Clearance
of Wines, Spirits, Ale, Porter, Battle Dead, Sundries, &c.
At 1 o'clock.
our Company's Wharf, Chilian Barley, Lucerne, Oaten
Barley Hay.

Lucerne and Oaten Hay
Barley Ditto.

RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Floor

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, immediately after
 54 trusses incense hay
 37 ditto oaten ditto
 49 ditto barley ditto
 Terms cash.

To Ironmongers, soap Boilers, &c.
 Flemish Nails
 Cast Iron Vats
 Wrought Iron Pan Bottoms
 Cut Nails
 Scale, Beam, and Chain
 Tun Tub
 Sandries.

R. KISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Store of Auctioneers, Esq., King-street, on MONDAY, the 11th September 11 o'clock,
 1 black & ewe, each polished Flemish 17 inch nails
 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 15 inch ditto
 large coat iron vase, 4 feet diameter, 4 feet high,
 wrought iron pan bottoms
 box cut nails
 scale, beam, and chain complete
 iron tub
 main slings
 casters' steps
 ladder, iron stove

extensive and Unreserved Sale of General Drapery.
Stock of a General Draper retiring from Business.
J. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New
behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s, Pitt-street, on TUES-
day 12th of September, at 11 o'clock.
Stock of a general draper retiring from business, con-
sisting of
Flannels
Grey calicoes
Horrrocks's longcloth

India ditto
White calico
Canvas
Korokoh twill shirting
Linen ticks
Ditto downies
Ditto checks
Porter
Dungaree
Prints, coloured
Ditto, black and white
Coloured cubergs
Alpacas
French twille

- sock collars
- Dress caps
- leaved dresses
- Habit skirts
- Chemiseottes
- Cambrie handkerchiefs, French
- Mitto ditto, Scotch
- Wool neckerchiefs
- Chemises
- Elastic garters
- Muslin dresses
- Ringham ditto
- Woolen shawls
- Shawls
- Woolen skirts

- Cloth mantles
- Drawn silk bonnets
- Muslins
- Satin plaids
- Silk ditto
- Window muslins
- Laces, nightcaps
- Cap from s
- Footie
- Men's shirts
- Ditto collars
- Ladies' crape collars
- Black lace sleeves
- Worked muslin ditto

Stevens
Hosiery
Haberdashery
Shops, &c. &c.

Terms at sale.

Attention of the trade is particularly directed to the above
everything required in the drapery line. Every article is
re unreserved sale, and in quality well worthy the atten-
tion of purchasers.

SYDENHAM.
A most picturesque and beautiful Village, about
5 1/2 Miles from STOVES,
only opposite to Elmwick the seat of James Norton, Esq.,
the property of Robert Johnston.

the City of Stoney
...anta, Canterbury, Cook's River, Hillswara and Belconnen;
...the gentle elevation above the surrounding country, its local
...and also its commanding a panoramic view of the
...stian City and Suburbs, so justly named after that
...in our Fatherland, which has been chosen as the
...order of modern times.
...THE CRYSTAL PALACE:
...HAM, from the position and neighbourhood, must ere long
...place of considerable importance
...Railway passes through it, and the second station
...one, the one which is perhaps next in importance to
...minous.

points in the very centre of it,
the points rails have already been laid down, and it
is about to erect one of the
HANDSOMEST BRIDGES
from all other advantages, the Railway Station alone suc-
ceeds almost a daily increasing value, and renders the locality
very desirable as sites for
VILLA RESIDENCES
who, after the busy and bustling of the day, are glad
to find a Home to retreat to beyond the din of the City; and
the time the extensive frontage to the main roads presents
the positions
FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
INHAM is cheerfully and delightfully situated on an im-
mense, securing to it a highly position, and in a

view of the surrounding country, which, from its inter-
meddling character, forms altogether a
CHAINING "COUP D'ETAT"
not alone to capitalists, but to business, machinery, and
the look out for unrivaled spots for residence that
is recommended, but it can be confidently brought
NOTICE OF BUILDING SOCIETIES
offering an unusual opportunity for extending their field of
activity, by carrying out safe and extensive building operations in a
RAPIDLY RISING AND HEALTHY LOCALITY,
hence, ere long, the metropolis will be accessible in a
daily short space of six minutes.
In view to meet the wants of all classes of interesting pur-

The "RESERVE" OF THE VILLAGE HAS BEEN SO ARRANGED AS TO
be the purchase of any surplus from the
ONE-EIGHTH OF AN ACRE TO FOUR ACRES.
streets are wide and conveniently arranged, and all leading
railway station at Parramatta and Canterbury Roads, and
line to Cook's River and Illawarra.
to the Parramatta-road, which contains approx-
imate half of the village, and Woodgrove lane extends for
as well as to the new Canterbury Road. 782 feet, lawns,
of the adjacent ground, been subdivided into lots,
and the remainder appropriated for villa sites.

CONVENIENT WATER RESERVES

is set apart for the use of the village.
whole of the streets now being marked out and defined
at intervals, having their respective names attached to

ly this means, and with the aid of Lithographic plates, may be had on application at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, and the person desirous of buying will be enabled to identify the various pieces of land of sale, and thus regulate their purchase. They are invited to inspect the land, and judge for themselves.

PORT and CO. have received instructions from the proprietors to sell by auction, ON THE GROUND, immediately opposite to the BALD FACKED BT4G and WOOLPACK INNS, Parramatta Road, at 11 o'clock on MONDAY, the 5th

SEE BUILDING ADVERTISEMENTS

and 12 VILLA SITES
in the beautiful Village of **ST DENHAM**.
aiding allotments have all frontages to the Farnham
Canterbury Roads, and the villa sites are of such extent
as to provide for good plots of garden ground.
18s - 25 per cent cash; residual for a long term of years
on view at the Rooms; residual for a long term of years
take place on the ground.
soon provided.

R. JAMES GANNON has been favoured
with instructions from the proprietor to sell
a section, on the premises, Philip-street (North), and

the Blue Bell, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, the whole of the household furniture, together with the Acc., &c., consisting of
 Pair, engine, spirit fountain, and bags
 Lot of spirit measures
 Lot of pewter ditto
 Decaners and glasses; after which a small quantity of wine and spirit.
 Household furniture consists of
 Chests of drawers
 Tables, chairs
 Bedsteads and bedding
 Looking glasses
 Superior oil paintings

Fire Irons, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
 include to be sold without the slightest reserve.
 After the termination of the sale, the house will be let
 if it contains eight large rooms, large yard, water laid
 out every convenience for a respectable family. Full parti-
 culars may be ascertained on application to the auctioneer.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
 Sheriff's Office,
 Sydney, 4th September, 1881.
 SMITH v. MILLAR.
 MONDAY, the 11th instant, at noon,
 at the late Residence and Stores of Defendant,
 and Sheriff's Office, the Sheriff will cause to be sold

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